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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,077	11/14/2003	Anotoly S. Belkin	CE10641R/10-164	2618

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EXAMINER

FIGUEROA, MARISOL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2681

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/714,077

Applicant(s)

BELKIN ET AL.

Examiner

Marisol Figueroa

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/14/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 16, 22, 24, 27, 38 and 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by O' Prey.

Regarding claim 16, O' Prey discloses a wireless communication unit operable to reformat dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the wireless communication unit comprising:

a transceiver configured to communicate over a plurality of communication networks (P.0020, lines 11-13);

a user interface operable to provide a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8);

and a controller (P.0020, lines 2-4), coupled to the transceiver and the user interface (Fig.2), to provide a reformatted number corresponding to the number (P.0035, lines 1-4) and according to a preference that is specific to the wireless communication unit (P.0019, lines 1-11; the preference is establishing a call with the lowest cost to the user, therefore it is a preference specific to the user mobile phone), where the reformatted number is compatible with a dialing plan (P.0037, lines 1-7; the prefix added to the number determines the network in where the call will

proceed, it is inherent to notice that the formatted number is compatible with the communication network the call is routed) for a communication network that will be used to place a call to the target unit (P.0023, lines 13-23; the prefixed number is used to place the call via a selected communication network).

Regarding claim 22, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, and further discloses wherein the controller provides the reformatted number further comprising the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045).

Regarding claim 24, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, wherein the controller further comprises a selector, operating according to a preference, (a) to select the communication network from a portion of the plurality of communication networks, where the communication network is one of the portion of the plurality of communication network that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit and (b) to select a set of formatting rules corresponding to the communication network. O' Prey discloses selecting the most appropriate route, e.g. network, for a call and prefixing the dialed number with an access prefix, which is selected based on the preference of the lowest cost route for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13; P.0035-0036). One of ordinary skill would recognize that it is inherent that O' Prey's invention comprises a selector to select the most appropriate network for the call between a plurality of networks.

Regarding claim 27, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, O' Prey further discloses wherein the number is an abbreviated number and when the abbreviated number is not compatible with a dialing plan for the communication network, the controller operates to provide the reformatted number by one of a) applying an algorithm to the abbreviated number, b) retrieving an access number and appending the abbreviated number and an over dial

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suffix, and b) retrieving a stored number from a look up table that is indexed according to the abbreviated number (P.0019, lines 1-13; P.0035; P.0045; a route for a call is selected and the number as dial can not be routed without the access prefix of the network, the SIM of the phone cooperation with the processor prefix to the dialed number a four-digit access prefix that determines the route or network, the number digits may be other than four, and may be inserted within the digit string or at the end of the original dialed number).

Regarding claim 38, O' Prey discloses a method of reformatting dialed number in a wireless communication unit according to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the method comprising:

providing a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0028, lines 4-6); and processing the number (P.0028, lines 7-13),

according to a preference that is specific to the wireless communication unit (P.0028, lines 14-18; P.0035, lines 5-8), to provide a reformatted number that is compatible with a dialing plan for a communication network that will be used to place a call to the target unit (P.0019, lines 1-11).

Regarding claim 39, O' Prey discloses wherein the processing the number to provide the reformatted number further comprises processing the number by adding a digit or retrieving an access number and appending the number as an over dial suffix (P.0045).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the

invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 28-37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0013163** in view of **Berggren U.S. Patent No. 5,963,863**, and **Phillips U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0042613**.

Regarding claim 1, O'Prey discloses a wireless communication unit operable to reformat dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the wireless communication unit comprising:

a transceiver configured to communicate over a wide area network (P.0020, lines 11-13). However, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the transceiver is also configured to communicate over a wireless local area network (LAN). Beggren discloses a multi-mode transceiver operable pursuant to at least two separate service subscriptions, a cellular network and a home base cordless network, thus when placing or receiving a call, a selection of the service to connect the call is made by preference and availability of the networks (col.1, lines 6-14; col.2, lines 27-33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to include a transceiver in the wireless communication unit, operable to work with more than one network, e.g. a wide area network and a local network, in order to have the choice of selecting a network based in availability and lower costs to connect a call.

Furthermore O' Prey discloses a wireless communication unit with a user interface operable to provide a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8); and a controller (P.0020, lines 2-4), coupled to the transceiver and the user interface (Fig.2), configured to select one of the communications network that will be used to place a call to the target unit (P.0035; the processor and SIM work together to reformat a dialed number with an access prefix which identifies the route, e.g. network, the call will take place); to reformat the number to be compatible

with the dialing plan of the communication network that will be used to place the call (P.0019, lines 1-13; P.0035, lines 5-12). But fails to disclose obtaining reformatting rules corresponding to a dialing plan for the communication network; and to reformat the number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of O' Prey, Berggren and Philips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1, wherein the controller provides the reformatted number and the reformatted number further comprises the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045), but fails to disclose wherein the controller provides the reformatted number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it would have been obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone

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number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of O' Prey, Berggren and Philips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1 further including a memory that is arranged to store reformatting instructions (P.0035, lines 5-12; P.0026, lines 6-13) wherein the controller provides the reformatted number by applying the instructions to the number (P.0035). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules stored in the memory of the wireless unit it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 3, wherein the reformatting instructions are obtained in part by a configuration file provided by the communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the

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cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 3, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the memory is further arranged to store an identifier corresponding to a set of reformatting rules, wherein the identifier can be chosen from the user interface. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3) and a record of translation rules are stored in the memory of a switch or in a telephone in the form illustrated in figure 3, and each rule has an identifier (P.0022-0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to store reformatting rules with an associated identifier in order to be able to choose one of the reformatting rules by its associated identifier.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 3, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the controller selects a set of reformatting rules from a plurality of sets of reformatting rules, the set of reformatting rules

corresponding to the communication network. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3). A processor is the one in the incorporating the translation process (P.0018), and the rules are selected based in some trigger conditions associated with the rules (P.0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to select a rule from a set of reformatting rules, because a rule is applied to each dialed number depending is it satisfies a trigger condition that guarantees the dialed number is reformatted according to rule that applies to it.

Regarding claim 8, O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, O' Prey further discloses wherein the controller further selects the communication network from a plurality of networks (P.0035, the SIM in cooperation with the processor determines the route, e.g. network, a call is going to take place), where the communication network is one of the plurality of communication networks that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit (P.0019, lines 1-13; the route for the call is determined among various telecommunication networks) and selects the set of reformatting rules corresponding to the communication network (P.0035, lines 5-12; the access prefix is selected for the route, e.g. network, the route is determine from analyzing the dialed number and comparing the international and national dialing code for the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13)). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose selecting a set of reformatting rules corresponding to the communication network it would have been obvious to recognize that the selection of an access prefix is according to a formatting rule because the access code is assigned according to the characteristics of the number, e.g. national and international dialing code, since Phillips discloses a

rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to further disclose that wherein the communication network is a home wireless LAN and when the number is an abbreviated number that is incompatible with the dialing plan for the home wireless LAN, the controller provides one of the number and the number with appended home network digits as the reformatted number. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending the home network digits of a home wireless LAN if this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 10, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to disclose wherein the communication network is an external wireless network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of an other wireless communication network, the controller appends digits to the number so the reformatted number can be used to route call to the other wireless communication network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending a number that give access to an external network if this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 11, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to disclose wherein the communication network is an external network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of a recently visited wireless LAN and is further compatible with a dialing plan for a home wireless LAN, the controller relies on a preference to provide the reformatted number according to one of the dialing plan of the recently visited wireless LAN and the dialing plan of the home wireless LAN and the dialing plan of the home wireless LAN so the reformatted number can be used to route the call to a respective one of the recently visited wireless LAN and the home wireless LAN. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to reformat a dialed number according to a preference for selecting a network, in order to select a network that for example provides the lowest cost or the best service for the call.

Regarding claim 12, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 11, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the preference is further based of a rule stored in the memory. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied.

The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations

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occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have preferences based on a rule, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting rules when a preference or condition is met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 13, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claims 9-11 as it recites the same limitations of claims 9-11 combined. See remarks about claims 9-11 above.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 13, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the preference is further based in one of programmed in the memory, obtained from a user as a result of a prompt generated by the controller, based on a rule stored in the memory, and based on a time of duration for the preference. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have preferences based on a rule, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting rules when a preference or condition is met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1, O' Prey further discloses wherein the number is an

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abbreviated number and when the abbreviated number is not compatible with a dialing plan for the communication network, the controller operates to provide the reformatted number by one of a) applying an algorithm to the abbreviated number, b) retrieving an access number and appending the abbreviated number and an over dial suffix, and b) retrieving a stored number from a look up table that is indexed according to the abbreviated number (P.0019, lines 1-13; P.0035; P.0045; a route for a call is selected and the number as dial can not be routed without the access prefix of the network, the SIM of the phone cooperation with the processor prefix to the dialed number a four-digit access prefix that determines the route or network, the number digits may be other than four, and may be inserted within the digit string or at the end of the original dialed number).

Regarding claim 28, O' Prey discloses a method of reformatting dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the method comprising:

providing at a wireless communication unit a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8). However, O' Prey fails to disclose that the wireless communication device is suitable for operation of wireless area network and wireless wide area network. Berggren discloses a multi-mode transceiver operable pursuant to at least two separate service subscriptions, a cellular subscription and a home base cordless network, therefore one desiring to communicate telephonically in a wireless communication system might prefer to communicate by way of a cordless network, when available (col.1, lines 6-14; col.2, lines 27-33), the mobile unit as shown in Fig.1, has a transceiver operable to communicate with both networks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to provide a communication unit suitable for operation over two different networks in order for the communication unit to communicate over a selected network by the user which provides the best

service or lower costs.

Furthermore O' Prey discloses reformatting the number to provide a reformatted number that is compatible with the dialing plan for the communication network that will be used to place the call to the target unit (P.0019, lines 1-11) but fails to disclose obtaining formatting rules and reformatting the number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, providing the reformatting number, where the reformatted number further comprises the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045), but fails to disclose wherein the controller provides the reformatted number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party

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(P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 30, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, wherein the obtaining the formatting rules further comprises obtaining rules in part from one of entering the formatting rules at a user interface, configuring the wireless communication unit with a table of rules, and downloading a configuration file from the communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 31, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the obtaining the formatting rules further comprises selecting a set of formatting rules from a plurality of sets of formatting rules, the

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set of formatting rules corresponding to the communication network. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3). A processor is the one in the incorporating the translation process (P.0018), and the rules are selected based in some trigger conditions associated with the rules (P.0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to select a rule from a set of reformatting rules, because a rule is applied to each dialed number depending is it satisfies a trigger condition that guarantees the dialed number is reformatted according to rule that applies to it.

Regarding claim 32, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, O' Prey further discloses selecting one of the networks available and comprises selecting the communication network from a plurality of communication networks, where the communication networks available is one of a portion of the plurality of communication networks that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit (P.0019, lines 1-13; P.0035-0036; the most appropriate route, e.g. network, for a call and prefixing the dialed number with an access prefix, which is selected based on the preference of the lowest cost route for the call) and obtaining comprises selecting a set of formatting rules corresponding to the communication network (P.0035, the access prefix is obtained by carrying some procedures to select the most appropriate route for the call and the access prefix belongs or identifies the network that is selected). Although O' Prey doesn't disclose selecting one of the wireless LAN and the wireless WAN as the communication network, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to recognize that these would be suitable options from which to select from to place a call, as taught by Berggren (see additional remarks about claim 28).

Regarding claim 33, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim, 9 as it recites the same limitations of claim 9. See remarks about claim 9, above.

Regarding claim 34, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim, 10 as it recites the same limitations of claim 10. See remarks about claim 10, above.

Regarding claim 35, the claim is rejected over the same reason stated about claim 11 as it recites the same limitations of claim 11. See remarks about claim 11 above.

Regarding claim 36, the claim is rejected over the same reason stated about claim 13 as it recites the same limitations of claim 13. See remarks about claim 13 above.

Regarding claim 37, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim 15 as it recites the same limitations about claim 15. See remarks about claim 15 above.

Claim 7 is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Berggren and Phillips**, and further in view of **Wells et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,125,281**.

Regarding claim 7, the combination of **O' Prey** and **Phillips** discloses the wireless communication of claim 6, but fails to disclose wherein the controller prompts a user for an input and based on the input selects the corresponding set of reformatting rules. **Wells** discloses a subscriber of a mobile station is enabled to access application of the mobile station and enter information in response to prompts (col.14, lines 54-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for a controller to prompt a user for information, because it will perform an action according to the user requests.

5. **Claims 20, 21, 25, 26 and 44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey**.

Regarding claim 20, **O' Prey** discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, but fails to disclose wherein the communication network is an external network and when the number

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is an abbreviated number that is compatible with a dialing plan of a recently visited network and is further compatible with a dialing plan for a second network, the controller relies on the preference to provide the reformatted number according to one of the dialing plan of the recently visited network and the dialing plan of the second network so the reformatted number can be used to route the call to a respective one of the recently visited network and the second network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to reformat a dialed number according to a preference for selecting a network, in order to select a network, e.g. a recently visited network or a second network, that for example provides the lowest cost or the best service for the call.

Regarding claim 21 and 44, the claim is rejected over the same reasons about claim 13 as it recites the same limitation of claim 13. See remarks about claim 13 above.

Regarding claim 25, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, however fails to further disclose that wherein the communication network is a home network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is incompatible with the dialing plan for the home network, the controller provides one of the number and the number with appended home network digits as the reformatted number. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending the home network digits of a home network this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 26, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16,

however fails to disclose wherein the communication network is an external wireless network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of an other wireless communication network, the controller appends digits to the number so the reformatted number can be used to route call to the other wireless communication network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0019, lines 1-13). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending a number that give access to an external network if this is the communication network selected for the call.

6. **Claim 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Wells et al.**

Regarding claim 23, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication of claim 16, but fails to disclose wherein the controller prompts a user for an input and based on the input selects the corresponding set of reformatting rules. Wells discloses a subscriber of a mobile station is enabled to access application of the mobile station and enter information in response to prompts (col.14, lines 54-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for a controller to prompt a user for information, because it will perform an action according to the user requests.

7. **Claims 17-19, and 40-43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Phillips**.

Regarding claim 17, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication of claim 16, further comprising a memory arranged to store the formatting instructions (P.0035, lines 5-12, 6-13; P.0035). However O' Prey fails to disclose that the memory stores reformatting rules and the

preference which corresponds to a set of the formatting rules that are chosen and wherein the controller provides the reformatted number by applying the set of formatting rules that are chosen to the number. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to store the preference and formatting rules in the memory of the wireless communication device, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting instructions when the conditions are met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 17, wherein the formatting instructions are obtained by one of a user and a configuration file provided via the communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the

telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 17. O' Prey does not disclose wherein the preference is further based on one of a rule stored in the memory, an indication from a user as a result of a prompt generated by the controller, an elapsed time since a recently visited network was the communication network was the communication network, and the proximity of the recently visited network but Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The conditions being the preference in which these rules are applied and are stored in the memory of the switch or the telephone of a calling party (P.0019, lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to associate a preference with the formatting rules, because they determine corresponding action to use to reformat a dialed number according to a rule as taught by Phillips (P.0008).

Regarding claim 40, O' Prey discloses the method of claim 16 further including obtaining formatting instructions from a configuration file provided by one of the plurality of communication networks (P.0048) and using a portion of the instructions for processing the number (P.0048, lines 1-3; P.0035, lines 5-12). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose obtaining formatting rules it might be obvious that the instructions downloaded to process a

dialed number are reformatting rules because the dialed number is assigned a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 41, O' Prey discloses the method of claim 38, but fails to disclose the method further comprising selecting a set of reformatting rules from a plurality of sets of reformatting rules, the set of reformatting rules corresponding to the communication network. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3). A processor is the one in the incorporating the translation process (P.0018), and the rules are selected based in some trigger conditions associated with the rules (P.0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to select a rule from a set of reformatting rules, because a rule is applied to each dialed number depending is it satisfies a trigger condition that guarantees the dialed number is reformatted according to rule that applies to it.

Regarding claim 42, O' Prey discloses the method of claim 38, but fails to disclose wherein the preference is further based of a rule stored in the memory. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-

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0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have preferences based on a rule, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting rules when a preference or condition is met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 43, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim 20, as it recites the same limitations of claim 20. See remarks about claim 20 above.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marisol Figueroa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7840. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday from 8:30 to 5:00.

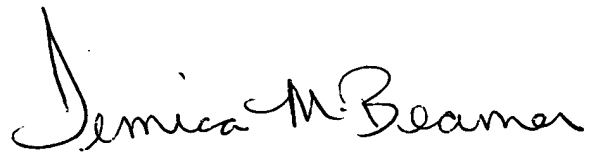
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise, can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MF
Marisol Figueroa

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Temica M. Beamer". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

**TEMICA BEAMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER**